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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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The Globe.

UNTINGDON, PA.

day morning, June 5, 1863.

Gather them In.

'ather them in, gather them in,
Gather the children in;
Gather them in from the broad highway—
Gather them in, gather them in,
Gather them in in this gospel day,
Gather, gather them in;
Gather them in from the prairies vast,
Gather them in, gather them in,
Gather them in of every cast,
Gather, gather them in.
CHORUS—Gather them in, let the house be full,
Gather them in to the Sunday school;
Gather them in, gather them in,
Gather the children in.

Gather them in, gather them in,
Gather the children in;
Gather them in from the street and lane,
Gather them in, gather them in;
Gather them in, both the halt and lame,
Gather, gather them in;
Gather the deaf, and the poor, and blind,
Gather them in, gather them in;
Gather them in with a willing mind,
Gather, gather them in.
CHORUS.—Gather them in, &c.

Gather them in gather them in,
Gather the children in;
Gather them in that are tacking rest,
Gather them in, gather them in;
Gather them in from the East and West,
Gather, gather them in,
Gather them in that are roaming about,
Gather them in, gather them in;
Gather them in from the North and South,
Gather, gather them in.
CHORUS.—Gather them in, &c.

Gather them in, gather them in,
Gather the children in;
Gather them in from all over the land,
Gather them in, gather them in;
Gather them in to our noble band,
Gather, gather them in;
Gather them in with a Christian love,
Gather them in, gather them in;
Gather them in for the Church above,
Gather, gather them in.
CHORUS.—Gather them in, &c.

A True Prophet but a False Man.

Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice President under Jeff Davis earnestly opposed the secession of Georgia from the Union, in a Convention of that State, called to decide the question, in the winter of 1861. In a speech before said convention, Mr. Stephens said:

"What reasons can you give that even satisfy yourselves in a calmment—what reasons can you give follow sufferers in the calamity will bring upon you? What s can you give to the nations of rth to justify it? And to what r *one* overt act can you name on which to rest the plea of on? What right has the sailed? What interest of the as been invaded? What jusbeen denied? and what claim in justice and right has been ld? Can either of you to-day, e one governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government of Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer! While on the other hand, let me show you the facts of which I wish you to judge, and I will only state facts which are clear and undeniable, and which are clear and which now stand as records authentic in the history of our country."

Mr. Stephens then stated that the North gave them the slave trade for twenty years—a three-fifths representations in Congress, and in the Electoral College, and the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. Also, that the North yielded to the demands of slavery by giving them Florida, Louisiana and Texas, and ample territory for four more slave States. He cautioned the convention against the proposed suicidal act of secession, and predicted that ultimately they would fall, "and have your last slave wrenched from you by stern military rule as South America and Mexico were; *or by the vindictive decree of a universal emancipation, which may reasonably be expected to follow.*"

Mr. Stephens called attention to the fact that the South have always enjoyed the largest amount of benefits under the Government; a large majority of Presidents were from the south; whilst they had "*the control and management of most of those chosen from the North.*" They had sixty years of Southern Presidents, against twenty-four Northern, and the same proportion of other officers under the Government, including the Army and Navy, and down to the clerks in the departments. In conclusion, Mr. Stephens said: "Leaving out of view, for the present, the countless millions of dollars you must expend in a war with the North; with tens of thousands of your sons and brothers slain in battle, and offered up as sacrifices upon the altar of your ambition? And for what, we ask again? Is it for the overthrow of the American Government, established by our common ancestry, cemented and built by their sweat and blood, and founded on the broad principles of RIGHT, JUSTICE and HUMANITY? and as such I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest and wisest of statesmen and patriots in this or other lands, *that it is the best and freest government—the most equal in its rights—the most just in its decisions—the most lenient in its measures, and the most inspiring in its principles to elevate the race of men, that the Sun of Heaven ever shone upon.*"

Such is the language of Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice President of the "Southern Confederacy," uttered in the Georgia convention. In the end he yielded, and, probably to pacify him, and those who thought as he did, and thus to secure unanimity, he was made Vice President. Notwithstanding his subsequent treachery, the truths spoken by him are truths still, and in the face of these same truths the traitors in the North insist upon it that our "dear Southern brethren" are in the right, and we the aggressors!

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA., May 28, 1863.

DEAR GLOBE:—

The conclusion of my last letter left us, I think, lying at our defences, on the famous road along which our lines extended. It was reported along the lines that Jackson had made a speech to his men, to the effect that they *must* capture and hold that road. The statement was attributed to a North Carolina prisoner.—As the report was at that time generally credited, it was interesting to observe the impression made upon the men by the announcement of "Stonewall's" intention to rout them. The arrival of pay-day is scarcely so warmly greeted as was the intelligence that the redoubtable Jackson had resolved to pay us a visit. No one seemed to consider defeat at all among the possibilities of the case; but every one seemed to enjoy great satisfaction in supposing that the time had at last come when the career of that formidable rebel was to be summarily checked. And there they lay and waited and waited, but "he came not, Oh! he came not."

On the evening of Tuesday, May 5th, a storm set in. Such rain is rarely seen along our Juniata. Shelter-tents soon became almost untenable. How the water ran! After dark, the rain continuing at intervals, some new movement became apparent. The voice of the Colonel was heard, giving in low, cautious tones, the order, "Fall in." The men could not see their bayonets. The line was formed, then the heavy, unmistakable bass of Colonel Dwight's voice was heard again, from company to company, "Order countermanded; the men will return to their works." Soon after, we received permission to build fires. It was no easy matter, but it was not long until huge fires were blazing outside the breastworks and close to the line of abatis. Coffee was made, yarns spun, jests manufactured, and no doubt every one felt good, especially during the showers, one of which came on before the other went off. About two in the morning we again got into line, and started for the river. That was one of the marches! Darkness rivaling that which afflicted Egypt, rain which had saturated rubber blankets and the garments under them—torrents streaming in every gulley—pools correcting the inequalities of the road, by filling every depression, and mud that—that—well, I do not feel qualified to do justice to that feature of the entertainment. Mud to the boot-tops,—shoes were nowhere—mud to the knees, coat-skirts were drabbling in mud—a positive fact; and as now and then some poor wight stumbled in the darkness and went floundering earthward,—what could description do for such a case as that? And would the good folks who now read the *Globe* in cosy corners "within," thinking, some of them with tearful eyes and sympathizing hearts—God bless them—of the soldiers "without"—would they, I wonder, believe me if I were to tell them of the gayety and good spirits which never once failed, even under such circumstances? There was, indeed, here and there, one for whose endurance the task was rather too great; and many felt quite chagrined at going back without a fight; yet it was a gay march, withal.

After crossing the river and taking breakfast, we marched toward our former camp. We took a long rest in the afternoon. There was, it seems, some misunderstanding as to where we were to go. Toward evening, we moved on, were benighted, it rained, poured, we waded, we plunged, the men, picking their way, began to scatter, and at White Oak Church the march ended. The church was crowded, the rest found shelter where they could. I stopped in a cabin, used as a kitchen and out-house, which a squad of the 150th had rented for the night for the moderate sum of five dollars. The next day we reached our old camp, rested there one night, then moved back or forward toward the river, and encamped not far from where we lay on the first night of the expedition. We have since moved backward a mile, for sanitary reasons, and are now within a mile of White Oak Church. You would like to know what is to be done next in this department. As General Hooker is quite severe with imprudent correspondents, it is somewhat hazardous to disclose military arrangements; still, I am willing to risk telling you what I know of the operations which are to occupy us during the next month. I assure you that I know nothing about it, whatever. This is not in the ordinary style of correspondents, I confess, but should they take it as a copy, their letters, though less interesting, would be immeasurably more truthful than at present.

I beg pardon of Co. I for delaying hitherto to award it that prominence in the account of these movements which should be given it by one whom it once kindly recognized as its "own correspondent," though now, for a time, separated from it. But I was with them on the march and at the breastworks, and I know how well—how cheerfully, every man did his duty. The company has lost in numbers since it came out, but those who remain are, every one, a soldier. Some of our boys proved unable to endure the hardships of a soldier's life; we sent them home; it is no disrespect to them to say that those who remain are, physically, the choice soldiers of the company. Capt. Blair is decidedly the most popular Captain within my knowledge; he ought to be popular; always cool and thoroughly self-possessed, always courteous and considerate, always cheerful, he is just the man to win the confidence and affection of the company. Lieut. Weaver being now out of the service, Lieut. A. A. Thompson has become 1st Lieut. and Sergt. S. Diffenderfer 2d Lieutenant. I have only room to say that private Isaac Drake has a sword which he got by capturing a rebel lieutenant, and with him, either two or three privates, while scouting on his own hook. Bully for Drake. J. S. B.

Noble Sentiments.

The following patriotic speech was made by Colonel O'Brien, of the 134th Regiment, at Pittsburg, on the 29th:

Comrades of the 134th:

For the past nine months we have been drawn and held together by more than ordinary ties; by our regimental organization; by our sharing alike the long and weary march; the rough bivouacks and the midnight camp-fire. You have passed through it all with fidelity to your country, and honor to yourselves. [Applause.] You have all nobly done your duty; you have stood by your country's flag alike in our bright, sunny hours of victory, and in our dark, wintry hours of defeat, without a murmur.

We are now about to separate to our homes, to gladden the hearts of many around the *nearly* desolated firesides in the counties from which we came. Too true, you miss many from your ranks to-day that started out with you, ten months ago, full of young life and hope. They sleep, many of them, in Maryland and Virginia; but they will not soon be forgotten. They freely gave their young lives in defense of a country they had been taught to love from their childhood. Your return without them will add new sorrow to those that mourn; and though you cannot place smiles on the cheeks now moistened with tears, you can bear part of their sorrows with them; for you well know all that they have lost.

When YOU REACH HOME, DO NOT DISBAND. [Great applause.] *On the contrary, draw together the fragments;* RALLY ON THE CENTRE, AND FORM A GRAND RESERVE, I may say; AND EVEN AT HOME SEE THAT THE POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT IS ASSERTED, *and it will teach traitors hereafter to think long before they act; for the true soldier hates the white-livered wretch of the North* more, who, by his serpent speech, tries to aid the rebellion, than he does the brave men he meets on the battle-field, risking their lives, though in a wicked cause. [Tremendous applause, renewed again and again, during which the gallant Colonel was obliged to stop for several minutes, the ladies in the galleries joining in the demonstration and waving their handkerchiefs.]

My boys, you have all learned ere this that military law is severe; but I can safely say that no regiment returns to our own loved Pennsylvania with a fairer record than your own, for good order and obedience to the laws, strict though they be. And now, on our parting, if I may have been too severe with any of you, I know the brave are always tender-hearted, and I know I need have no hesitation in asking you to be generous and forgive, for I can assure you I often assumed a severity, though I felt it not. And now, wishing every man in your honored ranks a hearty welcome from the loved ones at home, I will bid you all a kind good-bye.

What do these People Mean?

The following comments which we find in the New York *Daily Times*, upon a subject which is just now attracting public attention, are put forth with much point and pertinency, and we trust will be duly considered by all whose eye may fall upon them. The *Times* is one of the able and dignified papers of the country, and its words are entitled to great weight:

The Richmond *Dispatch* puts questions to Governor Seymour and the participators in the "Vallandigham" meeting at Albany which they will find it rather difficult to answer.—"What do these people mean?" asks the rebel organ. "Is there one kind of liberty for them, and another for us? One kind of justice for them, and another for us? Or are we unworthy to be free, and they too good to be slaves? How can they coolly and unblushingly applaud the invasion of the South, and reprobate the arbitrary arrests of the North?"

The position of the rebels from the outset has been that President Lincoln had *no constitutional right* to make war upon them. Mr. Buchanan set forth the doctrine, in his last annual message, and adopted it as his own, saying, "It may safely be asserted that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution." The specific ground on which Virginia and the other Border States seceded from the Union, was the *unconstitutionality* of the President's proclamation, after the attack on Sumter. Governor Letcher, in his Proclamation calling upon his State to arm itself, made it his chief point that "the President of the United States, *in plain violation of the Constitution*, issued a Proclamation calling for a force of seventy-five thousand men to cause the laws of the United States to be duly executed over a people who are no longer a part of the Union, and in said proclamation threatened to exert this unusual force to compel obedience to his mandates."—Breckinridge, during the extra session, in an elaborate speech against the "bill to suppress insurrection and sedition," denounced every section of it as "a flagrant and obvious violation of the Constitution," and declared that it would abolish all State government and destroy the last vestige of political and personal liberty." And such has been the uniform language of the rebel leaders from the beginning. They have never ceased to style President Lincoln a usurper and a tyrant, for arrogating military powers and setting aside civil guarantees, in violation and defiance of the Constitution.

Now what is the difference in principle between the doctrine of the southern rebels that the President of the United States has no authority to make war, and the doctrine of his Northern opponents, that he has no right to make military arrests? How can it be pretended that a war is constitutional, and yet that the rules of war, as established by universal law and recognized by Congress, are unconstitutional? What right has the President or General under him, to take the life of a rebel spy, that he does not have to take the liberty of any one who gives "aid and comfort" to the rebels? Is not the Constitution alike explicit in saying that "*no* person shall be deprived of *life, liberty*, or property, without due process of law?"

We, who support the President, have a rational and consistent answer. We say that in neither case is there a violation of the Constitution, because the words "due process of law" embrace *military courts* as well as civil, and in time of war apply to all military procedures whatever that are justified by the laws of war and required for its successful prosecution. The rebel on the battle field is shot down constitutionally with due process of (military) law, very summary though it be; so the spy is constitutionally hung by drum head court-martial; and so, too, may he who gives aid and comfort to the enemy be constitutionally imprisoned by military authority. The Constitution, in authorising a war, authorises all the necessities and incidents of war. It brings into force war powers which are latent in time of peace; and these powers are in every sense as strictly constitutional as any of the ordinary powers belonging to a period of peace. The men who framed the Constitution adapted it for all experiences. They built their ship for the hurricane as well as the calm.

They who oppose the President—insisting that in making military arrests of men like Vallandigham, he assumes powers which do not belong to him—find themselves in a very ungracious dilemma. They have to sacrifice either their consistency or their loyalty. If military law is unconstitutional as exercised toward the abettor of an enemy, it is unconstitutional as exercised against the enemy himself. If the one has a full right to the municipal law, so has the other. There may be a difference in the grade of their offences, but that does not make a difference in their respective constitutional rights.

We meet this matter on the broad ground on which the champions of Vallandigham have chosen to place it.—They have not contented themselves with saying that he was not guilty of the military offences charged upon him, or that he was not tried by the proper tribunal, but they have asserted that his *original arrest* by military power was an unconstitutional act.—If they simply maintained that military law, being founded on the necessities of war, was limited to those necessities, that there was no military necessity for the arrest of Vallandigham, and that *therefore* no military hand had a right to touch him, the argument would have been perfectly legitimate. We could answer that his open, public defiance of a military order created a military necessity to take some action against him; because military orders, so long as they stand at all, are in their very nature supreme. It is the duty of every man to obey them until they are rescinded. The military authority alone can judge of the military exigency. Any other practice would make all military efficiency impossible. But still our quarrel is not with those who deny this. We will concede that that is fairly debatable ground. It is the extreme position beyond that, where Horatio Seymour and most of the other advocates of Vallandigham have placed themselves—namely, that there is no military law to which a civilian is constitutionally subject, and no military hand by which he may be constitutionally arrested; it is this extreme position, we say, that better becomes the rebels than loyal men. The Richmond paper is perfectly right in ridiculing the inconsistency of those who hold it, and yet profess to support the war. If the war cannot constitutionally carry with it all the powers necessary to its successful prosecution, then the war itself is unconstitutional; and both Davis and Vallandigham are alike champions of constitutional principle—alike victims of atrocious usurpation. The whole theory excites in loyal minds nothing but detestation and disgust.

Affairs in the Rebel States.

Report of a Released Newspaper Correspondent.

[From the New York World.]

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The *World's* correspondent in General Grant's army arrived here to-day from Richmond, which place he left on Saturday, after a tour of three weeks in Southern States, having crossed from one corner of the confederacy to the other, passing through the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia. He has conversed with persons from all parts of the confederacy and has gained an anterior view of the rebellion and its upholders.

He fell into the hands of the enemy in attempting to run the blockade of Vicksburg on the tug Sturges, laden with supplies for Grant's army, in company with two of the New York *Tribune's* attaches. The tug was exploded by a shot in her boiler. After a terrific cannonading of forty minutes, setting fire to the barges, the crew took to hay-bales in the middle of the river. About a hundred shots were fired in all, twenty of which were fired during the conflagration. Rebel boats picked up twenty-five men, including six scalded and wounded. Four are believed to be lost. Captain Warn, of the Forty-seventh Ohio, and Surgeon Davidson were the only officers saved. The captain, pilot, engineer, and fireman of the tug are missing. They were taken at first to the Vicksburg jail—a filthy hole in which were negroes, deserters and offenders, and afterwards removed to the court house. They judge Vicksburg to be much weaker than it is represented to be.—Only fifteen thousand men were in and about at that time. Generals Loring and Forney commanded corps there. On the 6th the prisoners were sent to Jackson, where General Pettus was sending off public property. Grierson's raid had alarmed all Mississippi. Two days afterward they were moved to Selma and Montgomery, where they met Joe Johnston and 600 troops from Savannah reinforcing Pemberton.—There was a half-finished gun boat at Montgomery. The troops in Mississippi and Alabama were excellent. On the 12th were sent to Atlanta, where they were confined in a military prison in consequence of the excessive attention shown Union prisoners by the populace two days before. On the 14th they traveled to Dalton and Bridgeport and via Knoxville and Lynchburg to Richmond, where the Libby Prison closed its doors upon them on the 16th. They remained there six days, and were liberated on Friday last, with the freedom of the city.—They were exchanged at City Point on Saturday. The *Tribune* correspondents were all retained.

Prison life was bad enough, but better than the treatment of their own soldiers. The prices of everything were ruinously high. Gold was quoted at $5 to $6 premium. Sugar, $1,75 per pound; coffee, $5. Richmond was bare of troops, one regiment going south daily. The recent raid of Stoneman had created an immense commotion for the safety of the city. The loss of Confederates at Chancellorsville was seven thousand disabled.—All the prisoners taken at that battle have been exchanged; the only officers retained in Richmond are 75 of Col. Straight's command, those of the Indianola, and a few from the West. Col. Straight fought Forest five days, till his ammunition was exhausted, and his animals gave out. Forest's loss was five hundred; ours fifty disabled. After marching two hundred miles into the enemy's territory, he had no alternative but surrender, or extermination. Bragg's army is said to have been on half rations for a month. Gen. Van Dorn's staff deny that his death was caused by domestic trouble, but allege that Dr. Peters was a northern renegade. The new gunboat Richmond was said to be ready at Drury's Bluff.

At the rebel war department on Friday night, discouraging news was received from Johnston's army, which was not made public. Saturday afternoon a report was current in the streets that Vicksburg had fallen.—Reinforcements cannot reach Johnston fast enough to repair his damage.—The next line of rebel defence is on the Tombigbee river, thus relinquishing the whole State of Mississippi. The defences both of the front and rear of Vicksburg are unimportant. There are no forces in the interior of the Confederacy, and the railroads are in a bad condition. The strength of the rebel army may be put down at three hundred thousand men, half of which are in Middle Tennessee and Virginia. The discipline and morale of officers and men are very creditable in face of their resources. They dexterously keep up a show of strength, and are prompt in moving their forces from point to point. Hathaway, of Colonel Straight's command, was killed; Captain Sheets, of the Fifty-first Indiana, mortally wounded.

The rebels robbed and maltreated our wounded left behind in Alabama. At Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, Knoxville, and Weldon, our prisoners have been greeted with substantial evidences of friendly feelings. The solid, sober men of the South are anxiously asking what terms we can offer and what is to be their fate. The impression is gaining ground in the Confederacy that we can outlast them and overrun their country.

General Lee and His Slaves.

THE TENDER MERCIES OF THE WICKED.

The following extract from a private letter written by a young man connected with the Army of the Potomac to his father in Massachusetts, and published in the Boston *Journal*, gives some facts concerning the rebel General Lee and his treatment of his slaves, which forcibly illustrates the brutalizing effects of slavery. The letter is dated Fort Albany, Virginia, Apr. 16:

"Some time ago I called on one of Gen. Lee's old slaves, to find out what I could of that highly praised man.—I am going out to see him again when an opportunity presents itself. You know General Lee is considered an unadulterated 'F. F. V.' He was the superlative of the upper tendom of aristocracy and presumptous Virginia. This slave, now a man, and a Christian man too, is very old and unable to do much; consequently he was left on the estate. Of course he is extremely ignorant, but nevertheless he is quite intelligent, and can tell a straightforward story as clearly as any one.

"General Lee was derided more by his slaves than were any of his overseers. His estate was immense. At Arlington he owned (through his wife) seven hundred acres in one lot, eleven hundred acres in another, and other large tracts in the state. He had four hundred slaves right here; how many elsewhere I don't know. Thus you see 'his possessions were very great,' and being so near Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, very valuable. He had carriages, plate, and all the equipage of a proud Virginia aristocrat.—He was 'almost worshipped' by the gay, the haughty, the renowned and the gifted. His position was envied, his name honored.

"This slave had a score of sons and daughters. One by one they were torn from him, until now, in his helpless old old age, but one son and two daughters remain. One daughter and the son were too young to be carried away; the other daughter way too smart to be entrapped. It was really affecting to hear this man tell his wrongs and his anguish at parting with his loved ones. He 'knew they would have to be sold sometime,' he said 'but they were my children and I couldn't help loving them.' Some were seized in his presence, and sold before his face; others were meanly stolen at night and hurried off without a good bye blessing.

"One day the slaves had been worked unusually hard. It had rained furiously all (and I know what a Virginia rain is), at evening they returned to their huts, wet, weary and hungry.—The family had nothing to eat, they had been at work all day, and couldn't procure anything, and two of the boys went to the brook to catch a few fish. It was dark, but they were seen and reported. The aristocratic Gen. Lee ordered them to be whipped at a certain hour the next day. All the slaves were assembled to see the flogging.—Four boys and a girl were to be flogged. 'It was done in that barn,' and he pointed out the desecrated building. The overseer lashed away at the boys until their backs were raw and bleeding—Next came the girl; her back was stripped and her hands tied so that her feet could just touch the floor. The overseer gazed at her tortured form and hesitated. Lee ordered him to flog her. 'I can't do it,' the overseer replied. Again he ordered, and again the overseer replied, 'Master, I can't whip a woman.' Lee snatched the whip and with his own hands flogged a helpless woman, which his overseer had the manliness not to do.

"As I heard this black man tell these stories, I felt what I cannot express. My heart throbbed with indignation, and my body trembled with passion. Oh, how I wanted the power to avenge this man's foul wrongs! Because he was black, he suffored cruelties which we would not allow a dog to suffer. I thought of our own loved family. What if I were cruelly whipped for getting food for a half-starved mother? What if my sisters were rudely snatched away and sold to brutal men? What if my father were trampled under foot as a chattel, and not a word of intercession permitted? And I thought, too, of a righteous God beholding all these things, and wondered how long He would allow this wickedness. I prayed as never before for the slave, and, trusting my faith to Him whose ways are so mysterious, I consecrated myself to His and my country's sacred cause of liberty and righteousness. My dependence is in Him, and I can not, I will not, believe He will allow the oppressor to triumph. Some tell us, at home, even slavery is a 'Divine Institution,' and blame us for speaking aught against it. I thank God I never thought so, and that I have seen enough never to think so. How a being can say that flagrant injustice, brutality, and inhuman barbarity are 'divine,' I cannot see. He is a being, but not a man.—As for me, my 'anti-slavery' is stronger than ever, and immovably fixed.—We are being taught that we must 'let my children go;' and I were unworthy a mother's kiss, a father's blessing, a sister's tear, or a brother's affection, did I not use every exertion—feeble or powerful—to enforce the lesson.

"After Lee had lacerated the girl's body, he bathed the yet bleeding wounds in brine. Now that hand is raised against his country."

Gen. Hunter's Letter to Jeff. Davis.

The following letter from Gen. Hunter to Jeff. Davis is printed in the *Free South*, dated May 30:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, Hilton Head, Port Royal, Apl. 23.

Jefferson Davis, Richmond, Va.:

The United States flag must protect all its defenders, white, black, or yellow. Several negroes in the employ of the Government in the Western department have been cruelly murdered by your authorities, and others sold into slavery. Every outrage of this kind against the laws of humanity which may take place in this department *shall be followed by the immediate execution of the rebel in the highest rank in my possession. Man for man; these executions will certainly take place, for every one murdered, or sold into slavery, worse than death.* On your authorities will rest the responsibility of this barbarous policy, and you will be held responsible in this world and the world to come for all the blood thus shed.!

In the month of August last you declared all those engaged in arming the negroes to fight for their country to be felons, and directed the immediate execution of all such as should be captured. I have given you long enough to reflect on your folly. I now give you notice that, unless this order is immediately revoked, I will at once cause the execution of every rebel officer, and every rebel slaveholder in my possession. The poor negro is fighting for liberty in its truest sense; and Mr. Jefferson has beautifully said, in such a war there is no attribute of the Almighty which will induce him to fight on the side of the oppressor."

You say you are fighting for liberty. Yes, you are fighting for liberty—liberty to keep four millions of your fellow-beings in ignorance and degradation; liberty to separate parents and children, husband and wife, brother and sister; liberty to steal the products of their labor, exacted with many a cruel lash and bitter tear; liberty to seduce their wives and daughters, and to sell your own children into bondage; liberty to kill these children with impunity, when the murder cannot be proven by one of pure white blood.—This is the kind of liberty—the liberty to do wrong, which Satan, chief of the fallen angels, was contending for when he was cast into hell.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. HUNTER, Maj. Gen. Com'g.

The Store Orders Act.

A bill passed both branches of the Legislature, at its last session prohibiting the payment of operatives in large business establishments, with store orders. This bill the Governor has only recently signed, having hesitated doubtless to be satisfied of its constitutionality—a question, we think, he had good ground for deliberately considering. The following is a synopsis of the bill:

It provides that it shall not be lawful for any iron-master, foundryman, collier, factoryman, or company, their agents or clerks, within this Commonwealth, to pay the wages, or any part of the wages, of workmen or laborers by them employed, in either printed, written or verbal orders upon any storekeeper or storekeepers, shopkeeper or shopkeepers, or other dealer or dealers in merchandise or other articles, whether connected in business with said iron-master, foundryman, collier or factoryman or not. Any iron-master, foundryman, collier or factoryman, paying to the said workman or laborer so by him employed, or, authorising and directing his, her or their agent or agents, clerk or clerks, to pay any part of the said workmen or laborers in any order or orders upon any such storekeeper, shopkeeper, or other dealer in merchandise or other articles, shall forfeit the amount of said order or orders, so given or paid; the same shall not be defalked against the wages of said workman or laboror, and he shall be entitled to recover the full amount of his wages, as though no order or orders had been given or paid, and no settlement or settlements made with such employer shall bar such recovery, and any iron-master, foundryman, collier, or factoryman, offending against the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefore shall be punished by a fine and imprisonment, or either, at the discretion of the court trying the same; and provided, farther, that this act shall extend to all seamstresses or females employed in factories or otherwise.

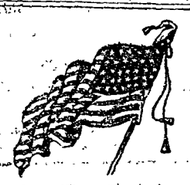
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, June 10, 1863.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

WHO ARE TRAITORS.—We are credibly informed that a delegation in attendance at a bogus Democratic meeting held in Ebensburg last week, marched through the streets, and repeatedly cheered for Jeff. Davis. There are many men in this county claiming to be Democrats, who are not behind their fellow traitors of Cambria in their out-spoken treason, and we regret to know that too many loyal Democrats still associate with such men in public meetings, and privately, for the purpose of strengthening a party organization that is completely under the control of men who are worse than the leading rebels in arms against our Government. All men who claim to be Democrats are not traitors or rebel sympathizers, but if they continue to aid their leaders in their treasonable opposition to the Government, they cannot complain if they too are "counted in." True Democrats should inquire to what organization all rebel sympathizers belong. The Vallandighams, and every traitor in the North, in and out of our army, claim to be members of the so-called Democratic organization. And to this organization Jeff. Davis and his rebel crew look to for aid and comfort. We deny that the Democrats have an organization—a party—as they had previous to the last Presidential campaign. The southern traitors to the Democratic party in '60, with but very few exceptions, are now in arms against the Government, and the leading traitors North are their sympathizers. All true Democrats are for their country first, and opposed to any and every organization not purely Democratic. The Vallandigham organization is not the Democratic party—it is a treasonable organization, and must be put down by an honest, patriotic, public opinion.

HOW TO GET UP A MEETING.—The Vallandighamites have a new way to induce their friends to turn out when they want to make a "show." Notices similar to the following were found posted up at all the mines on Broad Top on the day previous to the "Indignation Meeting:"

May 28th, 1863.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all men holding Democratic principles to remain idle on to-morrow, and attend the Democratic Mass Meeting in Huntingdon. Any person failing to comply with notice may accidentally meet with a surprise.

This order was obeyed, and a delegation of about 170 men attended the meeting, in charge of a committee of fifteen, who were appointed overseers to keep the "Democracy" out of trouble. When this delegation arrived in town, it was taken charge of by old Know Nothings, and marched to the Court House, where the meeting was presided over by a Know Nothing, and the crowd were compelled to worship Owen, another Know Nothing.—The "Democracy" of this county are now under the control of men who were against the Democratic organization when it had some character.

The Bogus Democracy Resisting the Draft.

The bogus Democracy in most of their *public* meetings speak in favor of obeying the laws, yet where they are *strong enough they do not* hesitate to oppose the enforcement of the laws necessary to strengthen our Government against the rebel army of the South. It will be seen by the following despatch from Reading that the bogus Democracy of Berks county are determined to resist the draft:

READING, June 6.—The Enroller of Brecknock township, Berks county, who is a member of the Society of Friends, and named Joseph Dickerson, was attacked at his residence on Thursday night. The dwelling was much damaged. On Friday he received notice that "his grave had been dug," and on that night three shots were fired at his sister's house. This morning he came to Reading and resigned his commission. The attack is believed to have originated with the Knights of the Golden Circle.

TROOPS FOR OUR BORDER.—The Secretary of War has authorized Governor Curtin to raise 15 regiments, viz:—Ten of infantry and five of cavalry; to be placed on our Southern border, to prevent and guard against raids in future. We are glad of it, as we think this was much needed, and may be the means of preventing serious troubles.

The Friends of Peace.

Between *present peace* and *permanent* peace there is a vast difference. The friends of *present* peace are those who would compromise the honor and the integrity of the Government, to escape personal service, to make political capital, or secure self-aggrandizement.—Such peace would be more uncertain and really more dangerous than the common vicissitudes of war, in which the result of battle hangs on the merest chance. It would be a peace breeding constant apprehension and alarm. The Government would be unstable because unvindicated. The law would go into operation without a support, because its enforcement would constantly involve a compromise which would defeat its intention when those who might incur its penalties resolved to resist its power.—Those who are opposing the efforts of the National Government to put down rebellion, are favoring the *present* peace to which we now refer. Such as these want peace that they may carry to success their political plans. It is not to restore the country to greatness or glory, that such hypocrites as Bill Bigler or such naturally breeded traitors as Bill Reed desire peace. They preach peace alone to promote party purpose. They offer the compromise of national honor that their party plans may succeed. The traitors who drew the sword and lighted the torch for slavery, must be brought to their knees in utter and complete subjection; they must be forced to accept such terms as the outraged majesty of the law and the insulted purity of the Government may dictate. They must be made to feel, in their persons and their property, that this Government is not only all powerful to protect the right, but that it is invincible when it moves to crush out the wrong. Those who support the Government in its efforts against the traitors in arms, are doing all they can to hasten the establishment of such a peace. No other power but the Government can restore this peace. Political parties are unable of themselves to create national harmony or vindicate the national authority. As these are able to do that Government great harm, so are they able to do it great good. This is being realized at the present hour. The party which is supporting that Government —*the loyal men of all parties*, who are rallying to its defence and maintenance, are those who are in favor of permanent peace. But those who are opposing the Government—who are constantly clamoring for peace by assailing the National Administration—by traducing and maligning the representatives of the federal authority—these are the enemies of peace. Had the Government been supported, as it should have been, by the united masses of the free and loyal States, the rebellion would not have lasted a year. Had the leaders of the "Democratic" party who first expressed sympathy for traitors, been arrested and disposed of, the traitors of the South would now be on their knees suing for peace, and as an evidence of their sincerity, the same men would covenant to hang every doughface of the Vallandigham ilk in their possession.—*Harrisburg Daily Telegraph.*

Who Got up the Rebellion?

Every day we hear rebel sympathizers say that the rebellion was got up by "Abe Lincoln" and the "Abolitionists." Hundreds of the followers of such traitors as Vallandigham, Bigler & Co., believe such silly assertions. They believe them because they are educated to obey their political leaders. They are white men, but few of them have the independence to think for themselves. They enjoy about the same political privileges that the "white trash" do in some of the Southern States. They are unworthy to be called freemen.

We ask the question again—"Who got up the rebellion?"—and ask attention to the following events which occurred during the administration of James Buchanan:

Dec. 10, 1860. South Carolina seceded.
Jan. 3, 1861. Mississippi seceded.
Jan. 16, 1861. Florida seceded.
Jan. 19, 1861. Georgia seceded.
Jan. 31, 1861. Louisiana revolted.
Feb. 1, 1861. Texas revolted.
Feb. 5, 1861. Arkansas revolted.
Feb. 9, 1861. Jefferson Davis was elected President of the Southern Confederacy.
Feb. 19, 1861. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated.

Now who got up the rebellion—and who are responsible for the great destruction of life and property since the war began?

Loyal Governors.

In closing his inaugural address, Governor Gilmore of New Hampshire, says: "*In such a contest as that in which we are now involved, I am unable to discriminate between the support of the Government and the support of the National Administration.* It is no time now to speculate upon the causes of the rebellion. The only facts which we need are, *that it exists, and that it is our* DUTY *to put it down.* It was a remark made to me by a former Governor of this State, the late venerable Isaac Hill, in which I fully concur, that '*a man who will not stand by his Government is a coward and a traitor.*'"

The Income Tax.

A series of important decisions, just announced by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, serve to clear up some doubtful points in reference to the assessment of the income tax. Merchants have expressed doubts in regard to the proper mode of estimating their income for the year ending with December last, but the Commissioner defines the requirement of the law as *follows:*

"A merchant's return of income should cover the business of the year 1862, excluding previous years. Uncollected accounts must be estimated.

"Old debts, formerly considered hopelessly lost, but paid within the time covered by the return of income, should be included in the statement.—Debts considered hopelessly lost on December 31, 1862, and due to the business of 1862, may be deducted from the profits of business. If subsequently paid, they must be included in the return for the year in which paid."

In relation to the income of farmers the Commissioner rules as follows:

"A farmer, when making return of the total amount of his farm produce, shall be allowed to deduct therefrom the subsistence of horses, mules, oxen and cattle used exclusively in the carrying on of said farm. The term 'farm produce' is construed to include all productions of a farm, of what nature and kind soever. The account of stock sold by a farmer since December 31, 1862, *should be included in the* present assessment, but the profit realized thereby must be accounted for in the next year's return.

"Where he has included in his return produce raised by him, and fed in whole or part to stock subsequently sold, he must account for the gain realized by the *feeding and selling of* said stock. Where he has not included the produce so fed, he must return as profits the difference between the *value of said stock on the 31st day of* December, 1861, and the amount realized for them. Fertilizers purchased by farmers to maintain their land in present productive condition *will be* considered as 'repairs' in estimating income."

Occupants of boarding houses are held to be entitled to the deduction allowed to payers of house rent. The commissioner says:

"When a person boards and rents a room or rooms, the rent thereof, in lieu of rent of house, should be deducted from the amount of income subject to taxation."

The income tax is assessed upon the actual income of individuals; firms, as such, need not make returns. Charitable, literary and scientific institutions are wholly exempted from the income tax.

ON the 18th of Dec., 1814, twenty days before the battle of New Orleans, Gen. Jackson reviewed and addressed his troops. The Battalion of Men of Color he addressed thus:

"SOLDIERS:—From the shores of "Mobile I collected you to arms; I invited you to share in the perils and "to decide the glory of your white "countrymen. I expected much of "you; for I was not uninformed of "those qualities which must render "you so formidable to an invading foe. "I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst and all the hardships "of war. I know that you loved the "land of your nativity, and that, like "ourselves, you had to defend all that "is most dear to man. But you surpass my hopes; I have found in you, "united to these qualities, that noble "enthusiasm which impels to great "deeds."

See the pictorial biography of And. Jackson, by JOHN FROST, L. L. D., pages 315 and 316, where the reader will find this address.

WE had intended to take some notice of the hundreds of falsehoods put in circulation by the Vallandighamites about the destruction of the *Monitor* office and the "indignation meeting," but we have concluded to let them pass for the present and make the proper use of them at the proper time. We have not yet seen a word of truth in any statement about either in any of the rebel sheets, except the naked facts that the *Monitor* was destroyed and an "indignation meeting" was held.

From the Lower End.

Editor of the Globe,

DEAR SIR:—I have thought proper to pen you a few lines from the lower end of the county in regard to two meetings hold by the bogus Democracy—one at Orbisonia, on the 3d, the other on the 4th, at Shade Gap. Word was given that R. B. Petrikin and R. M. Speer were to address these meetings. At Orbisonia there were a few of the *Monitor* friends, together with several loyal Democrats. The meeting was first addressed by Petrikin in a tirade of abusive language, against the Government, which disgusted the *loyal men of both parties.* Next came the young gun into play. He had discovered that Petrikin's speech was not relished very well, and he was more mild in twaddle, but everything was wrong and unconstitutional that Lincoln had done, and that he was not elected by the majority of the people. Well, by such nonsense, they lost more than they gained. Next, the meeting at Shade Gap came off. Here there were some of their own stamp from Tell, but both were mere fizzles. At this meeting, a majority of the Democrats were loyal, and the speakers were hissed at, and their traveling bar running out a little too soon, they had to close the meeting with the loss of Petrikin's hat. Had the speakers watched the hat as close as they did the bottle it would not have been lost. We of Shade Gap would like to have them here again, as they do no harm to any person, but help the Union cause. PHILIP.

June 8, 1863.

WAR NEWS.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

General Hooker's Army Re-crossed the Rappahannock.—The First Line of Rifle Pits Carried.—Daring Bravery of Our Troops.—The Rebels in Strong Force.—Capture of One Hundred Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

[*Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.*]

The Second Division of the Sixth Army Corps crossed the Rappahannock at noon yesterday, on pontoon bridges laid by a detachment of the Engineer corps. The object was a reconnoissance in force to ascertain the motives and position of the enemy.

The rebel sharpshooters made some opposition to the placing of the pontoons, but this was quickly overcome, although we lost one or two men in the operation.

After the division had crossed, there was considerable skirmishing, and the rifle pits occupied by the rebel riflemen were finally carried, and some 30 or 40 prisoners captured. Among the killed was Capt. Cross of the Fiftieth New York.

The rebels still hold Fredericksburg. Gen. Longstreet is there, and shows a strong front at the upper fords of the Rappahannock. It is believed that a large part of the rebel force has gone in the direction of Gordonsville, but with what intention can only be surmised.

Our army is in good spirits, and ready for a movement forward at an hour's notice. Col. Kilpatrick's cavalry brigade arrived at headquarters last evening, from Yorktown via Urbana and the Northern Neck.

Since leaving Urbana, they have gathered five hundred horses and mules, 305 vehicles, and 250 contrabands, of whom all but fifty are valuable field hands.

Major Stokes of the 40th Virginia, Lieut. Milhehn of the Baltimore Artillery, and a number of the rebel signal corps were also taken prisoners and brought here.

[*Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.*]

ARMY OF POTOMAC, June 4.—Yesterday, at noon, very unexpectedly to everybody, the Engineer brigade was ordered to the Rappahannock with pontoon bridges, and ordered to proceed with the construction of two bridges across the river at the point known as Franklin's crossing, below the mouth of Deep Run, and one mile below Fredericksburg.

The batteries from the Sixth Corps, under charge of Col. Tompkins, were likewise ordered to cover the engineers in their work, and Howe's division of infantry was ordered to the spot to support the engineers and push across as soon as the bridges were laid.

The only rebel force visible was a double line of pickets, who lounged about very innocently, watching our operations closely.

About five o'clock, the Engineers commenced unloading the pontoons, whereupon the rebels flopped into their rifle pits, and began picking off our men. Our artillery, twenty guns or more, immediately opened with shell, and for two hours kept up a vigorous cannonade, with but little effect, however, upon the sharpshooters.

It became necessary to storm the rifle pits, and at half-past six o'clock, the 26th New York, Col. Morrison, of Col. Grant's brigade, was ordered into the boats. They at once pushed across under a dense fire, and landing on the opposite side, rushed upon the rifle-pits with cheers. The rebels vacated and ran. Our men were instantly deployed as skirmishers, and in a short time some of the 62d Florida were brought in as prisoners. Other regts. of the Vermont brigade soon followed in boats, until nearly the whole of ten brigades were over.

As soon as the firing ceased, the engineers began the work on the bridges, and at 9 P. M., had one completed, and the remainder of Howe's division passed over. Our casualties were five killed and twenty-five wounded.

Our forces advanced cautiously across the plain, deploying skirmishers very handsomely, our right resting on Deep Run, and the left in the vicinity of Bernard House. By dark they had reached the Bowling Green road and posted pickets for the night well out towards the foot of the timbered crests on which the enemy have their strong entrenchments.

The rebels were not discovered in force last night, though the prisoners stated that we should soon meet them if we kept on advancing. This morning enough has been ascertained to locate the greater portion of the enemy's force.

We took nearly 100 prisoners, including one Major. Our crossing took the enemy greatly by surprise. During the night, Gen. Lee marched two corps back from the vicinity of Salem Church to a position in front of our lines. Gen. Longstreet's corps has reinforced the troops in Fredericksburg and slept there last night. This morning they moved in a southerly direction.

By this bold movement we have demonstrated to a certainty what became of the enemy, besides divining his purposes.

Our men behaved most gallantly, cheering as they crossed for the third time, this historic river. The movement has thrilled the army with excitement and impatience.

The rebels returning to their fortifications

NEW YORK, June 8.—The *Herald's* special despatch from Washington, says the reports from the army of the Potomac (Sunday) represent matters as very quiet.

The rebel forces in large numbers were seen yesterday returning to the fortifications in the rear and below Fredericksburg.

One of the prisoners captured on Friday below Fredericksburg, stated that it was intended soon to make a raid toward Washington. If such a design is entertained, they will find ample preparation made for their reception.

The object of the reconnoissance across the Rappahannock was fully accomplished.

The Siege of Vicksburg.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Our direct advices from Vicksburg are to Saturday, the 30th of May. For several days previous, quiet prevailed along the line, broken by occasional cannonading.

The *Commercial's* despatch says:—Spades are once more trumps. We are erecting earthworks to protect our men, and mining to blow the face out of one or two forts that are nearly unapproachable otherwise. The idea of carrying the place by storm seems to be abandoned, and the safer and surer plan of starving Gen. Pemberton into submission now finds favor everywhere.

A deserter came into our lines this morning. He represents that he was sent out by General Pemberton to communicate verbally with Generals Johnston and Loring. The former he supposed to be between Big Black River and Jackson and the latter near Port Gibson. He represents affairs in the city as growing desperate. About eighteen thousand effective men are there. Two-thirds are kept in the fortifications night and day and not allowed to leave an instant on any pretext. A detail each evening cook the rations, consisting of three quarters of a pound of meat and the same of corn meal per day. The remaining one-third is held as a reserve to strengthen any threatened point at a moment's notice.

Generals Pemberton, Lee, Reynolds, Stevenson and others are in the city. Most of the sick left the city before its investment. Those who remain have excavated caves, and live in them night and day. The valuable merchandise in the city is also thus stored, from fear of conflagration The poor are generally in their houses.

Over one hundred women and children have been killed by our bombardment. Gen. Pemberton believed his rations would hold out thirty days, but urged Johnston to come to his relief within ten days at the furthest.—The cavalry horses have been turned loose and driven toward our lines, owing to the lack of forage. (This has since been confirmed.) There was ammunition enough to last sixty days, with the single exception of gun caps; these were scarce.

All confidently expected superhuman efforts to be made by those outside to raise the siege. They consider Vicksburg the strongest place in the confederacy. Gen. Blair had met no enemy in force, and the reports of Gen. Johnston being near are disbelieved. At all events, we are prepared for him.

Subsistence for our army comes to Lake's Landing on the Yazoo River, about ten miles from the Mississippi, by transports, and thence by teams to the different army corps.

This morning, the heaviest cannonading of the siege was kept up without intermission for nearly three hours. New batteries have lately been put in position, and 150 guns were playing on the city.

At daylight, the firing was rapid beyond belief, and the reports along the whole line averaged one per second for minutes together. The roar of the heavy siege guns was awful, and the earth was shaken by the concussion.—The weather continues hot. The roads and camps are uncommonly dusty. The wounded are being removed to the hospital boats in large numbers, and transported to Memphis.

All goes well, considering the magnitude of the operations

CHICAGO, June 6.—A special despatch from Chickasaw Bayou, dated June 1st, says:

There is no important change to report. Gen. Logan has planted heavy siege guns within 100 yards of the rebel works, and has constructed a covered way from behind the high hill, through which the gunners pass to and fro with little danger.

A bearer of despatches from Pemberton to Johnston left the rebel lines on Thursday last, and coming directly to Gen. Grant's headquarters, communicated the contents to Gen. Grant.

It is reported from Helena, Arkansas, that the country between White River and St. Francis is patrolled by guerilla bands numbering from six hundred to seven hundred men, under Dobbins.

Gen. Price has removed his entire force from Little Rock to Fort Smith, leaving behind but a single regiment. Marmaduke was at Jacksonport, Arkansas.

The guerillas are extremely enterprising, and extend their operations to a point almost within sight of Helena.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—Our advices from Vicksburg are to June 2d, but they contain no particular news.—Gen. Grant is able to press the siege and take care of Johnston, who is posted still at Jackson. His reported march on Memphis is not confirmed.

Our siege guns are close up to the enemy's works, and are playing vigorously on them and the town. On the 1st inst., the rebels shot three hundred horses on the river bank, being unable to feed them.

General Blair is up the Yazoo. Important news is expected from him.

THE LATEST.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—The Adams Express company have advices from their superintendent at Memphis to the 3d instant.

A bearer of despatches from Pemberton to Johnston was captured on Thursday. The dispatch reads: "Forage all gone; men on quarter rations; can hold out ten days."

On Friday Gen. Grant ordered every gun in position to throw shell into Vicksburg. In one hour 3,600 were safely lodged in the city. The effect is not known.

CAIRO, June 7.—A steamer from the Yazoo has arrived with dates to Wednesday last.

The fire in Vicksburg on Monday night was caused by the explosion of our shells. One whole side of Washington Square was destroyed.

The planting of the siege guns is progressing, and it was the intention to open along the whole line on Wednesday.

Our lines have been drawn in so close that in many places the armies are within speaking distance.

CHICAGO, June 8.—A special despatch, dated Walnut Hills, June 2d, says Gen. Blair's expedition had returned without the loss of a man.—They had scoured fifty-six miles of country from the Big Black to the Yazoo.

Several bridges, grist mills and cotton gins, which were used to grind corn, were destroyed, together with a large quantity of cotton marked C. S. A.

Hundreds of negroes stampeded at the approach of our troops and followed them into our lines.

Joe Johnston has not yet been heard from definitely, and it is supposed that he cannot raise a force sufficient to attack Grant.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Detailed Account of Sixteen Days' Operations.

Our Losses 5,000; Rebel Losses 15,000.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.]

IN THE REAR OF VICKSBURG, May 24, 1863.—Gen. Grant's army is in the rear of Vicksburg in a most excellent military position, the line extending from the upper water batteries, on Walnut Hills above Vicksburg, around to the heights above Warrenton and below Vicksburg. The average distance of our main force from the city is two miles. Our line of skirmishers, however, is quite up to the rebel entrenchments—a few yards generally measuring the distance between our sharpshooters and the rebel earthworks.

A detailed account of all the operations including the battles and marches by which the position has been attained, would be too long for your columns. A brief *resume* must answer.

A three months' campaign in the front, with the attempts to reach and carry the enemy's right through Yazoo Pass and Steel's Bayou, having demonstrated that the flank could not be turned in that way—the battle of Chickasaw Bayou having shown that a single column could not reach Vicksburg by a front attack on Walnut Hills. Haines' and Snyder's Bluffs proving altogether too strong for the naval flotilla, and all the canal projects failing, after immense labor, it was determined to attempt the movement which has so far proved successful.—The history of modern warfare furnishes few that equal it in boldness and audacity of conception, and, so far, in brilliant, triumphant execution.

While the Fifteenth Army Corps (Sherman's) was posted in full force in the immediate front of Vicksburg, the Seventeenth (McPherson's) was moved by divisions and brigades across the country from Milliken's Bend, fifteen miles above Sherman's Landing, and encamped below and about Carthage. Admiral Porter ran the blockade with his iron clads and two transports. A vigorous cannonade from Sherman's casemated batteries opened the next morning on the town. Four other transports followed the Admiral's fleet. The Thirteenth Army Corps (McClernand's) followed the Seventeenth across the country. Things being thus prepared, General Sherman, at mid-day on the 30th of April, moved up the Yazoo on a large fleet of transports, preceded by seven gunboats. Early in the morning he opened a fierce attack upon Haines' and Snyder's Bluffs. The same day Porter attacked the batteries at Grand Gulf. The rebels were completely deceived. Their main forces were concentrated at Vicksburg and Haines' Bluff. Grand Gulf was left with a garrison of about seven thousand. On the 2d of May Sherman renewed the attack on Haines's Bluff, and Porter on Grand Gulf. The transports ran the batteries below, and two divisions crosed over the Mississippi. Grand Gulf was evacuated, and Grant had a foothold on the rebel side of the Mississippi. In the night-time Sherman returned to Young's Point, and the next day moved his corps (the 15th) to Grand Gulf, and joined Grant. In the meantime Grant had, with Osterhaus' and Logan's divisions, overtaken the rebel Bowen's force at Wilson's Hill, completely routing them, and taking seven hundred prisoners.—Pushing rapidly up the line of the Big Black river, near Raymond, he met the enemy under General Gregg, and at once attacked and defeated him, with Logan's division of McPherson's, and Tuttle's of Sherman's corps, capturing some two thousand prisoners. Without delay, Sherman's and McPherson's corps moved to Jackson, capturing the State Capital, after a short engagement, on the 14th. McClernand's corps, the head of whose column was eight miles in the rear, was at once ordered to move by Edward's Station toward the Big Black Bridge. McPherson moved along the line of the road, through Bolton, and Sherman, on the right, towards the Bridgeport Ferry. Between Bolton and Edward's Station, at Champion Hills, the enemy under Gen. Tilghman were found posted in a very strong position. Crocker's and Hovey's divisions attacked them in front, and a very severe battle took place. Our field was fought over three times.—The rebels finally gave way as Logan was moving in upon their flank. Gen. Tilghman was killed and his army utterly routed. Several thousand prisoners and thirty-three pieces of artillery were captured. The army crossed the Big Black by three columns the next morning, and moved at once upon the work in the rear of Vicksburg.—Sherman on the right, McPherson in the centre, and McClernand on the left. The enemy retreated to their entrenchments in the rear of Vicksburg, and along the line of the Chickasaw Bayou and the Yazoo. In the night, Steele's division, of Sherman's corps, made a night attack upon the rebel works on Walnut Hills—the same which he attacked in December last—and after a hard battle of five hours' duration, defeated them. Our right was thus brought to the heights above the Yazoo. Haines's and Snyder's Bluffs were captured, with all their ordnance and stores.

The next day General Grant ordered an assault to be made on the whole line at ten o'clock. The assault was delayed until two in the afternoon, in consequence of a report from McClernand that he was not ready to move. Promptly at two o'clock Sherman's corps and the right of McPherson's, under Logan, moved to the assault.—The left of McPherson's corps waited for the right of McClernand's. Genl. McClernand did not move. The assault was, therefore, made by the right and centre. It was a most gallant attack. Our men, in the face of a storm of grape and canister and rifles, charged down hills, up ravines and up hills, straight to the enemy's earthworks.—The rebel ditches were circular and deep, and the parapets of such height that our brave men could not scale them. The enemy, finding that they were not attacked by our left, massed in front of Sherman and McPherson, and were repulsed. Many brave officers and men fell in this assault. Our troops lay close to the rebel works until night, when they were withdrawn.

Our line of supplies by the way of Grand Gulf had been abandoned for seveal days, in consequence of its great length. During the night after the assault, General Sherman, in person, with a small escort of cavalry, looked up and opened a road across Chickasaw bottom, to the Yazoo, and succeeded in getting despatches thro' to Young's Point. Supply boats came up at once, and the army was fully provided with rations. This is now our line of supplies, and the army is well and easily provided with commissary and ordnance stores.

At the time of the first assault, the enemy was in the greatest consternation. All the prisoners in Vicksburg were released and sent across the river. I believe, if McClernand had pressed the assault, as ordered, our troops would have taken Vicksburg. Why he did not, I really do not know. I would not like to say that he is politician than General—more je of others and ambitious of self th becoming the good soldier; but th the fact, if one-half that is asserted officers in relation to his conduct at first and second assaults is true; if it he ought not to be where he is.

During the night of the 21st, the gunboats and mortars opened upon the city and the lower batteries. During the whole night, and until ten in the morning of the 22d, a constant, heavy terrific cannonade was kept up. Soon after daylight, the batteries of the army opened fire. The rebels replied from all their guns. The water batteries were silenced by the gunboats, but those on the heights kept at work. The gunboats could not fire at them, as our army was in the rear.

About midday another assault was ordered on the whole line. Storming parties of volunteers, and forlorn hopes, were advanced under cover of field batteries and sharpshooters, and supported by brigades. The men moved bravely and well into the field, and up to the works; but all in vain. We could not take the works. The men dug steps in the earthworks with their bayonets, and placed their colors on the rebel parapets, whence neither party could remove them, every man who showed himself, falling from the shot of a rifleman. Our loss during the day was very severe, especially of officers.

Vicksburg is defended in the rear by works fifteen feet in height, with ditches ten feet deep—the works standing on steep hillsides, every approach protected by rifle-pits and covered by artillery. It cannot be taken by assault, but *will* be taken. It is a doomed city.

This morning a mine under one of the forts, in front of Sherman's corps, was blown up, and the site is now in our possession.

The gunboats Choctaw and Baron De Kalb returned last evening from Yazoo City, one hundred miles above, on the Yazoo. The city capitulated. All the rebel Government stores and a partly burned ram were destroyed.

I send you a partial list of casualties. Our loss, so far, is about 5 killed and wounded, perhaps less. The enemy's loss, so far, is not less 15,000. Seven thousand prisoners in our hands, and 92 pieces of artillery. The quantity of small arms, camp and garrison equipage that has fallen into our hands, is large.

This is the total of our work. In sixteen days it has ed 160 miles, fought five battles, the capital of Mississippi, de all communication with the army at Tullahoma, captured 7,0 oners, 92 pieces of artillery, stand of small arms, seven m heavy fortifications on the rebel completely invested the city in the and opened for us a new and perfect line of supplies. During those sixteen days, the army had but four days' rations from the depots of supplies.

The army is in excellent health, and confident of success. JACK.

P. S.—Before the second assault upon the enemy's rear fortifications, Gen. McArthur, with a portion of his division, crossed the Mississippi near Warrenton, and after a severe engagement, drove the enemy and occupied the heights above Warrenton and below Vicksburg.

Col. Dollins, of the Eighty-first Illinois, was captain of an independent cavalry company, in the three month's service, which he raised at his home at Centralia. Last summer, while in Illinois on a thirty days' leave of absence, he recruited the Eighty-first.—He was shot through the head, and fell at the head of his regiment.

Col. Humphreys of the Ninety-fifth *Illinois*, was in Gen. Ransom's brigade. In the second assault his regiment was hesitating; Gen. Ransom called to him to move forward. Dropping his sword in a salute to the General, he ordered, "Forward Ninety-fifth," and fell dead. The color-bearer was shot, and fell at the same instant. The regiment wavered. General Ransom seized the colors and advanced in front of the line: three line officers left their places, came to the General and took the colors. The line advanced and those colors were planted on the rebel parapet.

During the same day the colors of the Ninth Iowa were planted on a rebel parapet, the color guard digging steps with their bayonets. The colors remained in that position seven hours.—Every man of the Ninth that attempted to get near them was shot by the rebels. Every rebel that essayed to touch them was winged by one of our sharpshooters. The Ninth brought away the flagstaff and about two thirds of the colors; the rebels have perhaps one third. When colors are advanced to such a position that every hand that essays to feel the staff is winged, you can well understand that there is sharpshooting.

The night after the first assault, Blair's division (formerly Dave Stuart's,) were continuously and carefully moving their dead and wounded from the field. Suddenly a large fire was kindled on the rebel parapet, and an officer inquired what our men were doing. Being informed, he replied, "We build this fire to take your wounded out of the ditch—drive your ambulances up, and you will not be molested. Our wounded and dead were all removed, the rebels keeping up the light.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, June 10, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Local Items.

— *Thomas Vawn Killed.*—Several men from Tell township attended the bogus Democratic meeting in this place on the 29th ultimo. Among the number was Mr. Thomas Vawn, who arrived here in the morning, and about noon for some unaccountable reason, he got on the local freight train to go to Mount Union; but when the train reached Mill Creek, the conductor put him off. He then started to walk down the track, and when on the iron bridge above Mapleton, he was met by the up emigrant train. This bridge is very narrow, and it is difficult for even a sober man to save himself from a passing train. Mr. Vawn was struck in some way—we do not know exactly how—and the entire top of his head removed, immediately above the eyes. Mr. Vawn was in easy circumstances in life, owning the farm on which he resided. He was about fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and eight children to mourn his untimely loss. Mr. Vawn is said to have been a man of temperate habits at home, but on Friday unfortunately drank to excess.

— *Outrageous Conduct.*—We are informed that Lt. Watson, of the 125th regiment, was roughly handled by three Irishmen, in his office on Broad Top one night last week. Since the return of the regiment the Lt. has been clerking there, and while attending to his duties after dark, three miners entered his office and enquired of him whether he was a member of the 125th—he replied he was—when he was immediately struck down by one of the party, and when down was kicked and beaten by the whole party. This is the beginning of the retaliation by the *Monitor* faction. Lt. Watson was not one of the party that destroyed the *Monitor* office.

— *Fire on the Railroad.*—About ten days ago a fire originated on a freight train on the Allegheny mountain on the Penna. Railroad on a truck loaded with coal oil. It soon spread to and consumed three other trucks loaded with this combustible stuff. The train was coming down grade at a rapid rate, and could not be stopped until the train had gone some six miles. The burning oil ran down on the track and consumed the cross ties to such an extent that the company were compelled to remove and replace them with new ones.

— *Commenced.*—Samuel T. Brown, Esq., has made a commencement with his new house adjoining the one in which he now resides. He thinks he will have it completed by the first of October. We would be glad to see some of the other capitalists in town doing likewise.——David Snare, Esq., under roof a fine brick dwelling on Washington street.——Mr. James Port commenced a new dwelling on Washington street.

— We are sorry to announce the death of Captain John McCanless of Philadelphia. The Captain was a Director of the Broad Top Railroad, and a very active member of the Broad Top Improvement Company. He had many warm friends wherever he was known; and his loss will be much felt by both of these companies.

— *Creditable.*—The Penna. Railroad Co. have made arrangements by which they secure the medical services of Dr. D. D. Mahon of Newton Hamilton.—He will attend free of charge, any employee who gets hurt in the service of the Company.

— *Rejuvenated.*—The passenger car on the Broad Top Railroad has just returned from the car shop at Altoona. It has been repainted and fixed up, generally, and looks as good as new.

— *In Town.*—Capt. Doyle, Commissary of Subsistence, formerly stationed at Acquia Landing, arrived here last Saturday, on a leave for a few days. We think from his appearance the Commissary department agrees with him.

— We noticed in town last week Mr. Roberts, the Superintendent of Transportation on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. He was looking after the interests of the Road on Broad Top.

— *A Good Appointment.*—Samuel H. Shoemaker has been appointed Deputy Provost Marshal for this county.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

The Soldiers' Aid Society

Will hold a meeting at the house of Geo. Miles, on Wednesday afternoon, June 10th, at 3 o'clock. Persons are requested to bring articles of clothing on hand, and supplies contributed.

In this connection, allow us to thank the kind donors of a box directed to the "Ladies' Aid, or Soldiers' Society of Huntingdon," containing shirts, drawers, canned and dried fruit, all useful and desirable articles. Not having any marks to designate from whom it came, with merely "Birmingham Express" on the cover, we hope this acknowledgment will be sufficient for aid afforded in the good work, and may others do likewise."

JULIA M. MILES, *Secretary.*

Huntingdon, June 8, 1863.

THE "MONITOR."—We understand that a new press, type, &c., for the *Monitor* office will arrive to-day. We hope the office will not again be disturbed by either the returned soldiers or other loyal citizens. The sheet cannot do the Union cause any injury if every loyal man and woman in the county refuses to encourage its circulation. The friends of that sheet all over the county are exerting their influence to take patronage from loyal papers, and loyal men should retaliate by exerting their influence against the circulation of the *Monitor* and all other disloyal papers. We are not in favor of mob law, but we are in favor of taking care of our friends by crippling the influence of traitors in a lawful way.

WE often hear it remarked by disloyal men, that if the Crittendon Compromise had been accepted by the North, the South would never have rebelled. But the truth is, it was the South itself that refused to accept that Compromise. Mr. Crittenden himself, in a recent public speech in Kentucky, alluded to this subject; and here is the very language he used:

"Had my Compromise Resolution," he said, "been adopted by the South *as it was agreed to by the North*, the rebellion and the war would have been obviated."

Report of the Conduct of the War.

Forty copies of Part 1 of this report, were received by Mr. Blair and distributed in the district; but as he was under the impression that no further publication of the Report would be made for the present, he did not retain a list of the names to whom they were sent. He has since received a like number of copies of Part 2 of the Report, which will be sent as far as he can remember to those who have received the first Part. Those persons who have received the first, and do not receive the 2d part, will please send their name to Mr. Blair.

OWNERS OF UNPATENTED LAND.—The Act of Assembly in relation to the graduating and valuation of unpatented lands by the Commissioners of the several Counties of Pennsylvania, will expire, by its own limitation, on the first day of August, 1863. Those interested, had better take advantage of it in time, and have their lands appraised by the Commissioners, and patented before the date above given.

Letter from Vicksburg.

We are permitted to publish the following letter:

CAMP CHICKASAW BAYOU, }
May 28, 1863. }

DEAR BROTHER:—Our division started from Milliker's Bend on May 7th, traveled some sixty miles by land, arrived at the Mississippi again, got on board of some transports, were conveyed down the river a short distance, and landed upon the opposite side of the river at a place called Grand Gulf.—Our forces a few days before had a fight here, and whipped the secesh; we camped here for the night, and started early next morning for Vicksburg. The country we passed through was very hilly, resembling Pennsylvania more than any other place ever I saw since I left the old Keystone State; passed through a small town named Cayuga, and one named Raymond, where our troops in the advance had a fight,—saw a number of our wounded here; camped about one half mile from this town. Started early next morning anticipating a fight. About noon the grand panorama opened in the shape of balls and shells coming towards our troops. Our forces were soon drawn up in line of battle, and fought all day. We killed and wounded quite a number of rebs, and took a number of prisoners. Early next morning our forces were again brought into action, driving the rebs to-day like the very devil; crossed the Jackson railroad at 10 o'clock, A. M., arrived at Black river in the evening, and camped at this place over night. Our troops put a pontoon bridge across the river, and early next morning our forces were in motion, traveled some eight miles to-day, and arrived within some four miles of the city. Early next morning we were ordered back with our teams.

Gen. Grant soon formed his line of battle, and commenced operations.—Artillery played upon the rebel fortifications throughout the day; musketry could be heard from every side. Our line of battle is about ten or twelve miles in length. The second day's fighting we took one line of the enemy's breastworks, but failed in undertaking to take the second; our men were so much fatigued that they could not stand it. And then if you could see the hills our troops had to climb to get to their breastworks you would wonder how troops could be got to attempt to take their fortifications. Vicksburg is very strongly fortified.

Our loss in killed and wounded was about 3,000, as near as I can tell. The rebels suffered severely. We have now 10,000 prisoners.

Vicksburg is bound to be ours. We are at present fortifying; throwing up breastworks, intending to siege the place. We have the rebels surrounded; they can't get away, unless they try to cut their way through, and if they try that we will give them hell on top of ground. General Grant has a large number of troops here, and old Banks is not many miles away; so you need not be astonished if you soon hear that Vicksburg is ours. Because what did the Western boys undertake that they did not succeed in.

I felt disappointed when I heard of Old Joe's failure. I am willing to leave him try it again. I have a great deal of confidence in him. I hope he will give the rebs a little bit of hell on top of ground the next time. If his army don't take it, I think the Western boys will have a chance to help in the course of another year.

From your brother,
A. L. STATES,
113th Regt., Ill. Vols.

THE ATTACK ON PORT HUDSON.

A Terrible Battle.—Our Loss Three Thousand.—Gallantry of Negro Troops.

From the New Orleans Correspondence received in New York by the steamer Morning Star, we take the following details of the attack on Port Hudson, which began May 27th, and continued the 28th:

Our line of investment was as follows:—The extreme right was commanded by Gen. Weitzel, with his own and the division of Gen. Emory; the right centre by General Grover; the left centre by General Augur, and the extreme left by Gen. J. W. Sherman—our artillery brigade being under command of General Arnold. The defences of Port Hudson on the land face consist of several lines of intrenchments and rifle-pits, with an abattis of heavy trees felled in every direction. It is one of the strongest positions in the world, and to assault it in the face of the terrible fire of artillery and musketry to which an attacking force would be exposed, seemed about impossible, with any hope of success. It has been commenced, however, and carried on thus far with success, but with terrible slaughter.

The number and calibre of the guns in the rebel batteries facing the river is yet to be determined, and also their force inside the works, but we have good reason for saying to-day that they have at least twelve thousand men. The artillery force of our army is very large, and many of the guns are of very heavy calibre, and, under the able direction of General Arnold, and they have done most efficient service.

On the left was successful and terrible. A six gun battery was taken, and the enemy's left turned. The battery captured was the most annoying of any of the line, for it raked completely the channel way of the river.

On the right was desperate; but though the second division of the 19th army corps carried the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet, the batteries were not held by our troops, and the division, after magnificent fighting, retired. The charge cost us heavily in killed and wounded. Gen. Sherman led the attack in person, and fell severely wounded in the leg. Gen. Neal Dow was also wounded. Col. Clarke, of the Sixth Michigan, was killed.—Col. Cowles, of the One Hundred and twenty-eighth New York, also, by a bayonet thrust; Lieut. Col. Smith, of the Zouaves, severely wounded. The Sixth Michigan and One Hundred and twenty-eighth New York have each lost about half their effective men, and the other regiments have suffered severely.

The Second regiment Louisiana Native Guard, Colonel Nelson, were in this charge; they went on in the advance, and when they came out six out of nine hundred men could not be accounted for. It is said on every side that they fought with the desperation of tigers. One negro was observed with a rebel soldier in his grasp, tearing the flesh from his face with his teeth, other weapons having failed him. There are other incidents connected with the conduct of this regiment, that have raised them very much in my opinion as soldiers. After firing one volley they did not deign to load again, but went in with bayonets, and whenever they had a chance it was all up with the rebels.

Another account says this regiment was the Third Louisiana. They sustained a loss of nearly 600 men. Their bearing upon this occasion has forever settled in this Department all questions as to the employment of negro troops. Nearly every officer was killed.

Angur and Grover drove the rebels out of their rifle pits and into their main works, whence they will never come out, save as prisoners of war.

The fighting goes on. In New Orleans the further results are unknown, but it is believed that Port Hudson must surrender.

We have no means of ascertaining the loss of the enemy; it has no doubt however, been frightful. Massed as they were to resist our advance, they were mowed down in heaps. The ground was literally covered with the dying and dead.

General Banks is determined to carry the position by storm if he looses ten thousand men in doing so. He will have Port Hudson if it can be had, and he will not sit down and wait for it to come to him, but he will go to it. His army is in the highest spirits.—Heavy reinforcements have been sent up the river to-night.

Admiral Farragut, with his squadron, engaged the batteries, dismounting five of the heaviest guns and doing much damage. It is said none of the vessels or men were injured.

"*The Beautiful Art of Chinese Chronotype, or Improved Photochromatic Oil Painting.*—By means of this Art, enterprising persons, of either sex, can realize an income of from $2000 to $5000 per annum. The whole process is so simple that it can be understood and practiced by any person of ordinary ability. The materials used cost but a mere trifle, and can be obtained at any drug store.

Full instructions for fifty cents.

F. FARNUM,
Worcester, Mass."

June 3,-1863-2t*

Pension, Bounty & Arrears of Pay

Made out and collected by
RUDOLPH McMURTRIE,
Je10,1863. *Huntingdon, Pa.*

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against trusting or harboring Susan Yocum, my wife, on my account, as she left my bed and board without any just cause. All debts contracted by her I will not pay, unless compelled by law.
Brady twp., Je10* JOHN A. YOCUM.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.—Any person desiring intelligence of or from their friends or relations in the Army of the Potomac or in any of the Army Hospitals, can receive information by addressing W. I. KEALSH, Washington, D. C.; enclosing one dollar. [June 10, 1863-6t*

MATRIMONIAL.—Two Lieutenants in the U. S. service, both young, wealthy, and possessing some claim to good looks, desire to open a correspondence with two handsome, accomplished, and agreeable young ladies, with a view to matrimony.
Letters may be written in German, French, or Spanish, if the writer wishes.
Cartes de visites will be exchanged for any sent to them.
Address EDGAR & WALLACE,
Lieuts. 148th Pa. Vols.,
June 10, 1863-3t* Washington, D. C.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANTS in Huntingdon County by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for the year 1863.

	Class	License.
Alexandria Borough.		
E. P. Walker,	14	7.00
J. R. Gregory,	14	7.00
Wm. Moore,	14	7.00
Barree.		
S. W. Myton,	14	7.00
J. C. Walker,	14	7.00
Bartin Green,	14	7.00
Brady.		
H. Jamison,	14	7.00
Geo. Eby,	13	10.00
J. Diffenbach,	14	7.00
S. Seclrist,	14	7.00
Cassville.		
J. P. Heaton,	14	7.00
J. Henderson,	14	7.00
Carbon.		
C. A. Heaton,	14	7.00
J. S. Berkstresser,	14	7.00
T. M. Bedding,	14	7.00
Powelton Coral Mine Co.,	10	20.00
Matthew Dunn,	14	7.00
Jas. Gleason,	13	10.00
W. A. Orbison,	14	7.00
Brown, Roberts & Co.,	14	7.00
R. B. Wigton,	10	20.00
A. D. Christ,	14	7.00
Blair & Port,	12	12.50
David Dunn,	13	10.00
Jacob Mears,	14	7.00
Clay.		
G. H. Stevens,	14	7.00
J. H. Adams,	14	7.00
R. Ashman,	13	10.00
Cromwell.		
David Etnier,	14	7.00
T. E. Oribham,	14	7.00
Wm. Harper,	14	7.00
Dublin.		
James Cree,	14	7.00
Geo. Sipes,	14	7.00
W. C. Swan,	14	7.00
Franklin.		
Mrs. Isett & Mrs. Gardner,	14	7.00
John Q. Adams,	14	7.00
Shorb Stewart & Co.,	13	10.00
J. W. Mattern,	14	7.00
H. A. Bathurst & Co.,	14	7.00
G. & J. H. Shoenberger,	10	20.00
Hopewell.		
Simon Colin,	14	7.000
David Weaver,	14	7.00
Wm. P. Orbison,	14	7.00
Huntingdon Borough.		
Fisher & Son,	12	12.50
D. P. Gwin,	13	10.00
Benj. Jacobs,	14	7.00
A. Willoughby,	14	7.00
H. Roman,	14	7.00
Carmon & Hefright,	13	10.00
Wm. Colon,	14	7.00
Jos. Reigger,	14	7.00
Swartz & McCabe,	14	7.00
M. Gutman,	13	10.00
S. S. Smith,	13	10.00
J. A. Brown,	13	10.00
D. Africa,	14	7.00
Wm. Lewis,	14	7.00
W. A. Saxton,	14	7.00
Wallace & Clement,	14	7.00
Z. Yonter,	14	7.00
A. B. Cunningham,	13	10.00
" "	14	7.00
M. Fetterhoof,	14	7.00
Jackson.		
Freedom J. C.,	13	10.00
S. W. Myton,	14	7.00
W. H. Hauger,	14	7.00
R. McBurney,	14	7.00
Morris.		
R. A. Dorsey,	13	10.00
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J. H. Hommer,	14	7.00
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Wm. March,	14	7.00
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D. Locke,	14	7.00
Tell.		
D. H. Morrison,	14	7.00
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Saml. Miller,	13	10.00
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Walker.		
J. Douglass,	14	7.00
J. Brewster,	14	7.00
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W. C. Vautries & Co.,	14	7.00
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J. R. Thompson,	14	7.00
West.		
J. C. Walker,	14	7.00
B Hartman,	14	7.00
Jno. N. Swoope & Co.,	13	10.00
Jno. Cresswell & Son,	13	10.00
PATENT MEDICINES.		
John Reed,		10.00
Jos. Johnston,		5.00
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T. Newell & Co.,		15.00
J. Smith & Co.,		15.00
Peter Rookau,		15.00
Robt. Massey,		15.00
J. K. Isett,		15.00
P. Schneider,		15.00
Robert Fleming,		15.00
J. Nolte,		15.00
BILLIARD SALOONS.		
A. V. Westbrook,		30.00
E. Summers,		30.00
Philip H. Piper,		30.00
BROKERS.		
Bell, Garrettson & Co.,		30.00
EATING HOUSES, HUNTINGDON.		
Henry Africa,		10.00
G. Whatley,		10.00
C. Schneider,		10.00
John Free,		10.00
A. V. Westbrook,		10.00
Summers & Murray,		10.00
Carbon.		
J. G. Wickerman,		10.00
T. M. Redding,		10.00
Mrs. Sarah Hall,		10.00
Morris.		
James Kelley,		10.00
Petersburg.		
J. A. Wilson,		10.00
MERCHANT MILL.		
Thomas Fisher,	14	7.00

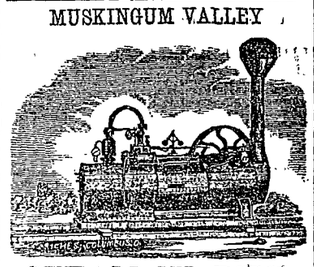
R. McDIVITT, Mercantile Appraiser.

NOTICE.—By an act of Assembly passed the 11th day of April, 1862, it is made the *duty* of the County Treasurer to sue out all licenses not lifted on or before the first day of July. Persons having licenses to lift, will save costs by calling and lifting the same previous to that time, as those not lifted within the time prescribed by law, will positively be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

J. A. NASH, Co. Treas.

Huntingdon, June 3, 1863.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY



STEAM WORKS,
CORNER OF
Market and Third Streets,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO,

WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED to build Portable and Stationary Engines of the most improved styles and patterns, also Portable Saw Mills and Sorgho-Cane Mills from the oldest and newest and most improved patterns. We respectively request those in want of

Portable or Stationary Engines,

for any purpose whatever, or those who are in want of Circular Saw Mills, either double or single, with ways and carriage to saw any length log, to give us a call, or address us by letter, which will receive prompt attention.

Please read the following statements in regard to the operations of our Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills:

HARTSTOWN, Crawford Co., Pa., May 16, 1863.

MESSRS. J. & J. H. DUVALL.

Gentlemen:—* * * We received our Portable Engine and Saw Mill all in complete order, perfectly satisfied with the Saw Mill and Engine. Everything works to our entire satisfaction, beyond our expectations. We sawed 4,000 feet white-oak boards in five hours, and with good could have sawed more in the same time.

We most cheerfully recommend your Saw Mills and Engines to those wishing to purchase.

Respectfully,
C. REYNOLDS & E. AUDRESS.

For further reference, we would refer you to Samuel Millikin, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., who has one of our first class 20-horse power Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills in operation at Tipton Station, Blair county, Pa.—He authorized us to say this Mill and Engine has given such entire satisfaction, that, since starting it, he has sent in his second order for a Mill and Engine of same size.

We would also refer you to M. M. Adams, Cresson, Pa., W. B. Zeigler and J. S. Reed, Huntingdon, Pa., Hurley & Co., Tyrone, Pa., A. L. Holliday, Hollidaysburg, Pa., all of whom have purchased of us.

We ship our Saw Mills and Engines fully equipped and ready for work. We warrant our Machinery to do all that our circular claims for it, and to saw from 6,000 to 10,000 feet of inch lumber per day.

J. & J. H. DUVALL,
No. 55 Corner of Market and Third Streets, just opposite C. C. R. Road depot, Zanesville, Ohio.
June 3, 1863-1m.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1131 Ridge avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.
June 3, 1863-3m

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
17th District, Penna., Huntingdon, May 22, 1863. }

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days, at these Headquarters, when they will be enlisted and furnished with transportation.

They will be immediately mustered into the service of the United States and the bounty paid.

Pay and subsistence to commence from the date of enlistment. By order of Capt. J. D. CAMPBELL,
June 3, 1863. Provost Marshal.

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber on the 25th inst., a RED COW. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. JOHN SHOCK,
June 3, 1863. McConnellstown.

NOTICE.—The public are cautioned not to purchase a sorrel mare and colt now in the possession of Ezekiel White, as the same belongs to me.
SOLOMON NUNNAMACHER.
Broad Top City, May 27, 1863*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of John McIlroy, deceased.] Letters of administration upon the estate of John McIlroy, late of Jackson township, Huntingdon co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.
JOSEPH McILROY, }
JACKSON McILROY, } Administrators.
June 3, 1863*

TO ARMS!
RUSH TO THE STORE OF
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper *than other country merchants, and can consequently,* undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
June 10, 1863-tf

SOLDIERS OF THE 125TH P. V.

YOU have nobly defended our glorious old flag, and proudly won honors, upon the bloody fields of "Antietam," "Fredericksburg," and "Chancellorsville!" yet your country needs you still. Brave, true men are wanted, and we cannot afford to lose you. Do not wait for the *conscription*, but re-enlist now, and choose your regiment. Artillery is the finest arm of the service, and Col. ROBERTS' HEAVY ARTILLERY, PERMANENTLY stationed at FORTRESS MONROE, for GARRISON DUTY, offers greater inducements than any other Regiment in the service. You will be in the largest Fort in the country, and have dry, comfortable quarters. No exposure and no long marches.
BOUNTY $100—$27 ADVANCE.
Inquire at HEADQUARTERS 3D PA. ARTILLERY,
218 South Third St., Philada.
E. R. MILES, 1st Lieut.,
May 27, 1863-1m. General Recruiting Officer.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

BARGAINS. NOW FOR

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.
Marklesburg, May 27, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County to distribute the proceeds raised by the sheriff's sale of the real estate of Richard Ashman, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend for that purpose at his office in *Huntingdon on Wednesday, the 10th day of June next,* (1863) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons interested are requested to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
May 20th, 1863. J. SEWELL STEWART, Auditor.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Apl. 8, 1863

PUBLIC SALE AT MAPLETON.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AND IMPROVED PROPERTY.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, in the village of Mapleton,

On Thursday, June 18, 1863,

the following Real Estate, viz: The large BRICK TAVERN STAND, in the said village of Mapleton, with the lots and all necessary outbuildings belonging thereto; the Frame Store House, Warehouse and Store-keeper's dwelling, all connected; also, about Fifteen building Lots in said village.

The location of this rising village, being an important station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will commend the advantages of the above property to every enterprising man. The buildings are large, commodious and well suited for the purposes they are designed. The lots are so located as to be suitable for either comfortable residences or business places.

The excellent WATER-RIGHT in said village, adapted by nature to extensive improvements, will also be offered for sale on the same day and place.

Major John Donaldson, a resident of said village and Agent of subscriber, will take pleasure in showing the above premises to all interested.

TERMS will be announced on day of sale, with the view of consulting the circumstances of purchasers.
May 20, 1863. JAMES DONALDSON.

HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.—The business of the said foundry will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, who will be at all times ready to make castings of all kinds, promptly and at moderate rates.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, will come forward and settle the same.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM.
March 31, 1863.-3m.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the balance in the hands of S. T. Brown, Esqr. Administrator de bonis non, &c., of James Entrekin, decd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested will present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.
J. D. CAMPBELL,
May 6, 1863. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the Real Estate of A. J. Dunlap, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 13th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested will present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.
J. D. CAMPBELL,
May 6, 1863. Auditor.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., }
May 22, 1863. }

TO THE LADIES.—A strictly moral and temperate young man, whose term of service will soon expire, wishes to open a correspondence with some young lady of respectability, with a view to matrimony. The lady must be medium sized, handsome, *and a resident of Huntingdon county.*
Address, AUGUSTUS,
Co. D, 6th U. S. Cavalry,
Washington, D. C.
May 27, 1863-3t

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED LYE,
THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trademark for it being "SAPONIFIER; OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENTS.

All MANUFACTURERS, BUYERS or SELLERS of these SPURIOUS Lyes, are hereby NOTIFIED that the COMPANY have employed as their ATTORNEYS,

GEORGE HARDING, Esq., *of Phila.*, and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., *of Pittsburg*,

And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1, May Term, in 1862, in suit of THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY *vs* THOMAS G. CHASE, decreed to the Company, on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER. Patent dated October 21, 1860. Perpetual injunction awarded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA
SALT MANUFACTURING CO.
OFFICES:
127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;
Pitt St. and Duquesne Way, Pittsburg.
April 29, 1863-3m.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, April 7, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
May 20, 1863.

NURSERY STOCK.—TREES, VINES, SHRUBBERY, &C., FOR SALE
At the lowest cash price.
A. J. WHITE,
Mh. 3. North-east Huntingdon.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING
MACHINE.
R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT
FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.
WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Bettleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Franklin township, about the 1st of February, a red and white spotted steer, supposed to be two years old this spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law

DAN'L. CONRAD.
May 13, '63.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE CELEBRATED FARM, KNOWN AS "ESQUIRE WRAY'S FARM,"

In Henderson township, about five miles from Huntingdon, and two and a half miles from Mill Creek, containing about 230 Acres, about 160 of which are cleared and under good cultivation, enclosed by good fences.—There is a good apple orchard and also a good peach orchard on the premises. There is abundance of good water near the barn and house, and streams running through the premises. The improvements are a good log house weather-boarded, and large frame barn. There is a good saw-mill seat and plenty of timber on the property.

Persons wishing to purchase a good farm should call and examine this property. Apply to the undersigned living on the premises.
ABRAHAM GRADY.
May 13, 1863-3m*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—[Estate of Edward Cox, dec'd.]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, the undersigned, Executors of the estate of Edward Cox, late of Barree township, deceased, will, expose at public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, the 13th Day of June next,

at two o'clock in the afternoon,

All that piece of land situate in Jackson township Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of George M. Bell, Michael Sassaman, and Samuel Hoover, containing eleven acres, more or less, a small portion of which is cleared, and the balance in timber, with a two-

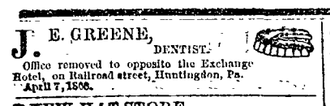
J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 7, 1858.

NEW HAT STORE.

HOME MANUFACTURE.

JOHN FICHTHORN, Agt.



He respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and adjoining counties, that he has taken a room in the basement of the "Franklin Hotel," in Market Square, Huntingdon, where he has on hand a heavy stock of Hats for men, boys, and children, and will continue to keep on hand a large stock to accommodate customers, wholesale and retail. Country merchants are requested to call before purchasing in the cities.

The best qualities of wool will be bought or taken in exchange for Hats.

The public generally are invited to call and examine my stock on hand. Hats made to order.
May 13th, 1863.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 29, 1862

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, *Acting* Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

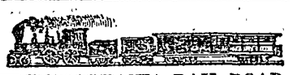
Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his *stand on Hill st., Huntingdon*, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by
J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	EXPRESS.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL.	CONMODATION.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	12 28
4 54	.....	.....	.....	5 05	Mt. Union,	10 45	.....	12 20
5 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	12 11
5 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	12 06
5 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	Coal Siding,	.....	.....	12 01
5 23	7 05	6 23	5 38		Huntingdon,	10 21	9 21	11 55
5 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 06	.....	11 40
5 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	11 33
5 54	.....	.....	6 00		Spruce Creek,	9 54	8 54	11 26
6 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	11 10
6 19	.....	.....	6 21		Tyrone,	9 33	8 33	11 00
6 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	10 48
6 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	10 43
6 40	.....	.....	6 39		Bell's Mills,	9 14	8 14	10 39
7 00	8 20	7 40	6 55		Altoona,	8 40	8 00	10 25
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 15 A M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, April 27, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 35	LE 7 00	Huntingdon,	AR 11 30	AR 9 45
5 50	7 15	McConnellstown,	11 13	9 27
5 55	7 25	Pleasant Grove,	11 06	9 20
6 10	7 40	Marklesburg,	10 52	9 05
6 25	7 55	Coffee Run,	10 37	8 52
6 32	8 02	Rough & Ready,	10 30	8 45
6 44	8 16	Cove,	10 19	8 34
6 49	8 20	Fisher's Summit,	10 15	8 30
7 05	AR 8 35	Saxton,	10 00	8 15
7 10	LE 8 45			
7 27	9 05	Riddlesburg,	9 40	7 57
AR 7 34	AR 9 10	Hopewell,	LE 9 35	LE 7 50
LE 7 10	LE 8 45	Saxton,	AR 10 00	AR 8 15
7 28	9 05	Coalmont,	9 40	8 04
7 34	9 12	Crawford,	9 45	7 57
AR 7 40	AR 9 32	Dudley,	LE 9 40	LE 7 50
		Broad Top City,		

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 6.15 the same morning.

FARES from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $4 $5 and $2 60. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
April 20, 1863. *General Superintendent.*

C. P. KNIGHT & BROS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Fish, cheese & provisions generally

NOS. 114 & 115 SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have constantly on hand an assortment of

DRIED & PICKLED FISH, &c., viz:

Mackerel, Salmon, Shad, | Blue Fish, Herrings, Cod Fish, | Beef, Pork, Lard, | Shoulders, Hams, Sides, | Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c.

April 22, 1863-3m.

Hartzlog Valley Turnpike Road Co.

Notice is hereby given that books for receiving subscriptions to the stock for the construction of the Hartzlog Valley Turnpike Road Company, will be open on and after the 20th May instant, at Alexandria and Petersburg.

By order of

SAMUEL HATFIELD,
JOHN N. SWOOPE,
NICHOLAS CRESSWELL,
DANIEL HOUTZ,
JOHN R. HUNTER,
JOHN CRESSWELL,
Commissioners.

May 6th, 1863-3t

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer of

VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered.
April 7, 1863-2m

1863. THE 1863.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the *newest* and most *beautiful designs.*

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware.* Each article is *warranted* to be as *represented.*

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(*Successor to Stauffer & Harley.*)
No. 622 Market St., Phila.

March 3, 1863-3m gaf.

POTATOES---FOR SEED AND FAMILY USE,

The attention of Farmers, Storekeepers, and others, is invited to our large stock of all the different varieties of POTATOES, for planting or consumption, which has been selected with great care, and parties purchasing can rely upon getting the article they may want and without misrepresentation. We have now in store, and arriving, the following varieties:—Maine Mercers, Blue Mercers, White Mercers, Jackson Whites, Prince Alberts, Buck Eyes, Peach Blows, Carters, Wood Seedling, Pink Eyes, Early Junes, Early Pink Eyes, Early Dykemon, Early Strawberry, Michigan W. Sprouts—from various sections of the country, North, West and East.

All information will be cheerfully given of the yield, quality, and cultivation of the different varieties. We will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at lowest wholesale market price.

All orders by mail or otherwise, accompanied with the cash, promptly attended to.

WOODRUFF & BRO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 4 ARCH St., and 54 North Wharves, Philada.
April 16, 1863-6t.

COACH SHOP FOR RENT.

Stock Tools & Machinery for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUTORS of the last will of Owen Boat, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, offer at private sale, all the stock and fixtures belonging to the Carriage Manufactory of the deceased, consisting of a complete assortment of Iron, Blacksmith's tools, Paints, Varnishes, Trimmings and materials for wood work, and some unfinished work.

Time will be given on good security.

The shop is a large frame building, comprising a wood shop and sale room below, and a paint shop and trimming shop on the second story—four rooms in all,—and blacksmith shop adjoining.

The shops will be leased for such time as may be agreed on. The shop has had a large custom for several years past, and is considered one of the best locations in the State.

SAML T. BROWN,
GRAFFUS MILLER,
March 31, 1863. Executors.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FKE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, painted to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000, BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

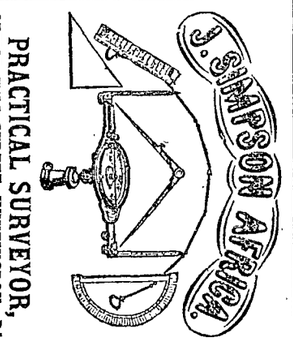
This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.



SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c., &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.
May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of *Ladies' Dress Goods* at
D. P. GWIN'S.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,
for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by
Nov. 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at
GWIN'S.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 10, 1855.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed *on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[*AUTHORIZED EDITION.*]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1 00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls: the calls for skirmishers and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.
Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GEGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDERS' do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbos's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
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Mechanical, Contractors' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
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Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.

Other books will be added and furnished to order.

A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not *corrode*; they will not *splatter* or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PROUST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862

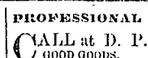
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.



COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDIONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

MGUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bortini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Lolando's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tand's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board *by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at*
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionories, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—Ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!
Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of
FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, goto
D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—
Just received at the hardware store of
JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER *Proprietor.*

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon Sept. 9, 1857

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and give general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT in PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE of FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property